

CARE's Framework for Community-Based Adaptation

	Climate-Resilient Livelihoods	Disaster Risk Reduction	Capacity Development	Addressing Underlying Causes of Vulnerability
National Level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government is monitoring, analyzing and disseminating current and future climate information related to livelihoods • Climate change is integrated into relevant sectoral policies • Climate change is integrated into poverty reduction strategy and/or other development policies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government is monitoring, analyzing and disseminating disaster risk information • Government is engaged in planning and implementing disaster risk management (including prevention, preparedness, response and recovery) • Functional early warning systems in place • Government has capacity to respond to disasters 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government has capacity to monitor, analyze and disseminate information on current and future climate risks • Government has mandate to integrate climate change into policies • National policies are rolled out at regional and local levels • Resources are allocated for implementation of adaptation-related policies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government recognizes specific vulnerability of women and other marginalized groups to climate change • Policy and implementation is focused on reducing these vulnerabilities • Civil society is involved in planning and implementation of adaptation activities
Local Government/Community Level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local institutions have access to climate information • Local plans or policies support climate-resilient livelihoods • Local government and NGO extension workers understand climate risks and are promoting adaptation strategies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local institutions have access to disaster risk information • Local disaster risk management plans being implemented • Functional early warning systems in place • Local government has capacity to respond to disasters 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local institutions have capacity to monitor, analyze and disseminate information on current and future climate risks • Local institutions have capacity and resources to plan and implement adaptation activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local planning processes are participatory • Women and other marginalized groups have a voice in local planning processes • Local policies provide access to and control over critical livelihoods resources for all
Household/Individual Level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People are generating and using climate information for planning • Households are employing climate-resilient agricultural practices • Households have diversified livelihoods, including non-agricultural strategies • People are managing risk by planning for and investing in the future 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Households have protected reserves of food and agricultural inputs • Households have secure shelter • Key assets are protected • People have access to early warnings for climate hazards • People have mobility to escape danger in the event of climate hazards 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social and economic safety nets are available to households • Financial services are available to households • People have knowledge and skills to employ adaptation strategies • People have access to seasonal forecasts and other climate information 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Men and women are working together to address challenges • Households have control over critical livelihoods resources • Women and other marginalized groups have equal access to information, skills and services • Women and other marginalized groups have equal rights and access to critical livelihoods resources

Community-Based Adaptation – Enabling Environment

